

A Comparative View of the Natural Small-Pox, Inoculated Small-Pox, and Inoculated Cow-Pox, in their Effects on Individuals and Society.

NATURAL SMALL-POX.	HISTORY.		Circumstances attendant and consequent on the diseases respectively, independent of contagion and mortality.								
	For twelve centuries this disease has been known to continue its ravages, destroying in every year an immense proportion of the whole population of the world!		Danger.	Eruptions.	Confinement.	Loss of Time.	Expence.	Requisite Precautions.	Medical Treatment.	Deformity.	Subsequent Disease.
	General Character.	Mortality.	One in three has the disease in a dangerous form.	Eruptions numerous, painful, and disgusting.	Confinement, loss of time, and expence, more or less considerable. The latter affecting individuals, families, parishes, &c.			Precautions for the most part unavailing.	Medical treatment necessary both during the disease and afterwards.	Pits, scars, sears, &c., disfiguring the skin, and especially the face.	Serofula in every form, disease of the skin, glands, joints, &c., blindness, deafness, &c., &c.
INOCULATED SMALL-POX.	A contagious disease, for the most part mild, but in some instances violent, painful, loathsome, and dangerous to life.	One in three hundred inoculated dies. In London probably one in one hundred.	One in thirty or forty has the disease in a dangerous form.	Eruptions of constant occurrence in greater or less numbers.	Confinement, loss of time, and expence sometimes considerable.			Necessary preparation by diet and medicine, care to avoid certain seasons, as extremes of heat and cold; certain periods of life, as early infancy and old age; and certain states of constitution, as general ill-health, teething, pregnancy, &c.	Medical treatment usually necessary.	Deformities liable to take place whenever the disease proves severe.	Subsequent diseases of the same kind as above enumerated, though of less frequent occurrence.
	The inoculation of the small-pox having been but partially adopted, has become the means of spreading the infection, and has thus increased its general mortality. In London (by the bills) this increase has been in the ratio of seventeen in every thousand.										
INOCULATED COW-POX.	Not contagious; and when properly conducted, uniformly mild, inoffensive, seldom painful, free from danger, and an infallible preventive of the small pox.	Never fatal.	No danger.	A postule on the inoculated part only.	Neither confinement, loss of time, nor expence incurred.			No other precautions requisite, than such as regard the conduct of the inoculation.	No medicine required.	No consequent deformity nor disfiguration.	No subsequent disease excited.
	During a long series of years, the cow-pox, accidentally received, has been considered as a preservative against any future attack of the small-pox. Many persons in the dairy countries who have had the former in their youth, have remained to old age unsusceptible of the latter.										

With a knowledge of the facts contained in the above statement, it is presumed that no person can conscientiously refuse or hesitate to embrace the opportunity now providentially offered of preserving his own family from so dreadful and destructive a pestilence as the small-pox; and of contributing his part towards its total extirpation. The new inoculation recommends itself to all classes: the rich are adopting it universally: their example may now be followed without expence by the poor, for whose immediate benefit the Royal Jennerian Society is established.

It was given me by a patient of mine, a medical man whose father received the original from Jenner - has had it printed from the original" - says Dr. G. A. Wood of Southport in a letter enclosing this - Dr. Braidwood (Physician to the Brompton Hospital)

